

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

New Series—No. 13. Vol. II.]

LEXINGTON, K. TUESDAY, APRIL 30, 1811.

[No. 1333.—Vol. 25.]

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.
IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY,
BY THOMAS SMITH,
SUCCESSOR TO DANIEL BRADFORD.

CONDITIONS.—Two Dollars per annum, paid in advance—or THREE DOLLARS, if paid at the expiration of the year.

The postage on letters addressed to the Editor must be paid, or they will not be attended to.

The Printing Office is kept at the old stand, opposite the Branch Bank.

To Rent, or for Sale.

THE Frame House and Lot at the corner of Main and Spring streets, next door to doctor Downings, Lexington. For terms, apply to Daniel Bradford, at the wool factory, opposite the premises, or to

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Near Lexington.

March 12.

HAVING resigned my office as judge of the Fayette circuit court, I intend to remove to the state of Ohio and commence the practice of the law in the different courts in that state. My place of residence will be at Cincinnati: all letters addressed to me at that place, post paid, on business, will be strictly attended to.

JOHN MONROE.

April 8th 1811.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that at the July term, 1811, of the Campbell circuit court, pursuant to the provisions of an act of the General Assembly of Kentucky, entitled "an act for the relief of John Fowler," passed the 20th day of January 1811, I shall apply to said circuit court by bill or petition to receive proof of the facts stated in the preamble of said act of assembly, praying for the appointment of commissioners to convey to me a part of two surveys made in the name of Jacob Rubsam: the one for 16 652 acres of land, dated the 18th day of May 1783, the other for 1398 acres, dated the 21st day of May 1785, which two surveys were made on part of an entry of 30,000 acres, agreeable to the directions of the before recited act.

John Fowler.

March 26th, 1811.

OFFER FOR SALE

THE FARM on which I now reside, containing about 200 acres, handsomely situated on the Henry's mill road, about 3 miles from Lexington, (on this farm is a plenty of excellent never failing water) about one half enclosed and consists of an apple orchard, of large growth and excellent fruit, some other fruit trees, meadows, bluegrass and clover lots; arable land, and some woodland pasture well stocked with excellent timber as is all the other part of the tract not enclosed. The enclosed ground is divided into convenient lots and fields, all under good fence. On the premises is a new brick dwelling house 30 feet by 50, a cellar under the whole building, which is divided throughout into convenient apartments and completely finished; there is a good barn, kitchen, negro house and every other necessary farm house. For terms of sale, &c. apply to

C. R. TOMPKINS

Cain Run, 25th February, 1811

SAMUEL Q. RICHARDSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Will practice in the Scott, Fayette and Bourbon circuit courts.—He resides in Georgetown.

3m

February 13th, 1810.

November 29th day 1810.

Taken up by William Walton

Bush, living on Upper Howard's Creek, about one mile from McCormick's tan-yard, one sorrel mare eight or nine year old, two hind feet white star in her forehead, branded on the near shoulder T, has on a bell, about fourteen hands high—Appraised to \$30.

Taken up by James Dunn,

In Jessamine county, on the fork of Clear creek one sorrel Mare 7 years old, a blaze face, 14 1/2 hands high, a scar on the right buttock, no brand perceivable, appraised to \$40.

RICHARD LAFON.

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE AND WELL IMPROVED FARM, LYING on Henry's mill road, only four miles from Lexington, containing 150 acres of first rate land well timbered, and plentifully watered. The improvements on this farm are convenient and valuable, consisting of a large and commodious dwelling house, and every requisite out building—a good still house, barn, stables &c.—Fruit trees in great variety and abundance. About seventy acres of the land cleared, and in handsome order for cultivation. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed the land will be viewed by those wishing to purchase.

A general warranty deed will be made the purchaser, and possession had the first of January next. Application to be made to the subscriber in Lexington at the Livery stable.

RICHARDSON ALLEN.

June 4th, 1810.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 29th of October last, a Negro fellow named

HARRY;

he will probably change his name to Henry or David Lawson—he is about 30 years of age, but looks something older—he limps a little when he walks—one of his knees is much larger than the other—bow legged—long visage, roman nose, and very long under jaw; he is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, not very heavy made—has a small dent in one of his jaws, opposite his teeth—he is a tolerable fiddler, & took a fiddle with him. A reward of twenty dollars will be given for securing him in jail, and reasonable expenses if brought home to me in Jessamine county, or Littleberry Hawkins, in Lexington.—It is supposed he will go to the state of Ohio.

THO: B. SCOTT.

December 14, 1810.

WANTED

A STEADY, INDUSTRIOUS
BRICK-MAKER.

WHO understands his business; to whom the highest wages and constant employment will be given: an early application is desired to the editor of the KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

JUST PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE,
J. P. CAMPBELL'S SERMON
ON BAPTISM.

SUBSCRIBERS are requested to send for their copies at the office of the Kentucky Gazette.

ATTENTION!!

A LARGE and elegant JACK, seven years old now in high perfection, will stand this season at my farm, three and a half miles from Lexington, between Winchester and Strode's road, and will be let to mares at the very moderate price of three dollars the season, or six dollars to insure a mare in foal—the season has commenced, and will expire the first of August next—any person putting four mares of their own shall be entitled to one gratis. Large and extensive pastures for mares from a distance, but I will not be accountable for accidents or escapes.

JOHN R. PRICE.

April 10.

1000 acres of first rate Land near Lexington, for sale.

THE subscribers, executors of Thomas Hart, dec. will sell by private sale, a tract of about one thousand acres of first rate land, lying within four or five miles from Lexington. About two hundred of the tract are cleared and under good fences, the residue is in woods and very well timbered. The tract is well watered, convenient to a number of mills, and in point of fertility of soil, is inferior to no land in the country. Its intrinsic advantages and its convenience in relation to Lexington, and other surrounding objects, recommend in the strongest manner this property to purchasers, to accommodate whom, the tract will be divided, if necessary. The title is believed to be entirely good. A part of the purchase money will be required in hand, and for the residue a credit of twelve months will be given.

E. HART, Ex'rix.

H. CLAY.

J. W. HUNT.

A. S. BARTON, } Exrs. o

J. HART. } T. Hart

P. BAIRD, WATCH MAKER.

HAS commenced business in the house next above the Gazette office, and at present occupied by Mr. Sullivan and the Messrs. Woodruffs—watches of every description neatly repaired, and warranted to perform—he tenders his sincere assurance to the public, that no exertions or attention shall be wanting on his part to give satisfaction in every respect, to such as choose to favour him with their custom. Lexington, April 15.

Boarding School FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD respectfully informs her friends and the public, that her school for the tuition of young ladies, will again commence on the 25th inst. in the same house on High-street, and hopes that her attention to the improvement and morals of her pupils will ensure her of a continuance of public patronage. Her terms for boarding, and all the polite extra branches, are as usual. Mrs. L. will continue to take a limited number of day scholars. March 11th, 1811.

REMOVAL.

DOCTOR JAMES OVERTON

HAS removed his Apothecary's Shop to the upper corner in Jordan's Row, near the Kentucky Hotel, where he has for sale an extensive stock of GENUINE MEDICINES, together with a complete assortment of SURGEON'S INSTRUMENTS, made after the latest and most approved models.

Dr. OVERTON will practice PHYSIC and SURGERY in Lexington and its neighborhood. He has just procured a portion of unquestionable COW POX infection, and will communicate the disease to any person desirous of enjoying its protection. September 3, 1810.

REMOVAL.

ASA BLANCHARD,
GOLD & SILVER SMITH,

INFORMS the public generally that he has removed his shop to the corner of Short and Mill streets, opposite to Mrs. Russell's and Dr. Fishback's, where he carries on his business on a much more extensive scale and elegant style, being provided with workmen of the first abilities. He will keep constantly on hand a general assortment of Gold and Silver Work, which will be sold on the most moderate terms. Saddlers can be always furnished with silver and plated heads and cantels, &c.

He flatters himself that the prices and quality of his work, added to his unremitted endeavours to please, will procure him at least an equal share of the custom of Lexington and its vicinity. Orders from a distance will be attended to with the greatest punctuality and dispatch.

Silver & tortoise mounted SPECTACLES. Large, small & long tortoise HAIR COMBS. The highest price for old GOLD and SILVER. Lexington, Dec 1, 1810.

TEN CENTS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber about the 1st of April, an apprentice to the Fulling business, named DAVID NEELEY, about twenty years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, slender made, light hair—he took with him a variety of clothing—any person apprehending said boy, and bringing him home, shall receive the above reward, but no charges.

SAM'L SCOTT.

April 15.

DARE-DEVIL,

NOW IN HIGH ORDER,

WILL stand in Lexington the ensuing season, at the same place he stood last year—near Messrs. Halstead and Meglone's tobacco manufactory, at Ten dollars, payable in corn or meal, wheat or flour, rye or oats, bacon, butter, lard, whiskey, brandy, sugar, linen, cotton &c. and will be limited to forty mares. This limitation is made from an apprehension of the depreciation of our stock of horses, from the irregular and excessive covering of studs. I think it unnecessary to be more particular, as this horse is so well known as a racer and foal getter; and further particulars may be known at the stable. The sales of his colts, however, have averaged perhaps as much as any horse in this country. Mares will be pastured on moderate terms, in an extensive well fenced, well watered and well set pasture.

N. Burrows.

P. S. The limitation and of course price will be changed by the advice of the majority of the subscribers, N. B.

March 6, 1811.

ULYSSES

STANDS at the farm of the subscriber, at six dollars the season, paid by the 1st of October, or five dollars with the mare—in either case produce will be taken in payment. ULYSSES' stock are very promising, and well known in the neighbourhood of Lexington where several geldings of his get have been sold for two hundred dollars and upwards.

William Allen.

March 18th, 1811.

Just Received,

AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE, A few copies of the grand operational romance of the

FORTY THIEVES.

OUT OF PLACE, or the Lake of Lausanne, a comic opera.

CINDERELLA, or the Little Glass Slipper, a pantomimic spectacle.

CHARMS OF LITERATURE, being an entertaining miscellany of elegant extracts.

N. B. The Music of the Forty Thieves, &c. may be had at Mr. De Mentelle's store.



THE subscriber hopes by close attention to business in the line of his profession of stone quarrier and well digger, to merit the favours of a generous public. He expects to have ready by the first of April, five hundred perches of stone of the first quality, for range work, common work, curb stone, paving stone and steps—all superior to any ever delivered in the town of Lexington. He wishes to employ 12 able bodied men, who are not afraid of elbow grease. The highest wages, and the best of board will be given to well diggers and stone quarriers, with prompt payment to those who will engage for the season.

All you who wish good stone to buy, Unto my quarry pray draw nigh; And if your bargain you repent, Your money, sirs, is only lent.

For every cent, I will repay, And take my stone again—away. As honesty is my intent, I will repay if you repent.

I do declare to me 'tis fun, To see you come to buy my stone; And will not spare the elbow grease, My stock of money to increase.

But when the stone they are all laid, The goods and money must be paid; For I must have the cash in hand, To pay my hands what they demand—Or they with me will go to law And throw in jail

JOHN ROBERT SHAW.

LOVE IN JEOPARDY,

A Tragic Comedy By ABRAM JONES, OF PARIS, KY. FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE. PRICE 50 CENTS.

FOR SALE,

A LIKELY NEGRO BOY, WHICH will be sold low for CASH. For further particulars enquire of the PAINTER. April 20th 1811.

FULLING MILL.

THE subscriber, grateful to his friends and customers for former favours, wishes to inform them that he has rented Saml. Scott's Fulling Mill, on the town fork of Elkhorn, where the advantage of a constant current of water will enable him to carry on the Fulling business more to the satisfaction of his customers, than he has heretofore done. For the convenience of distant customers, he will attend at the usual places of deposit, for the purpose of receiving cloths—viz. At John Keiser's, Lexington; at Mr. Patton's, post master at Paris; at Mr. Mahony's in Georgetown, on the first day of the several cloths in the towns aforesaid. He will also attend once a week to receive cloth that may be left with Mrs. Raymond at her mill, which shall be returned dressed in a month or five weeks at furthest, unless some accident prevent it. The subscriber pledges himself to his customers to exert the utmost of his abilities in finishing such cloth as may be committed to his care, with neatness and speed.

JOHN KENNEDY.

November 25th, 1810.

WE HAVE on hand a quantity of broke FLAX, which we will exchange for an equal quantity of HEMP.

THOMAS & ROBERT BARR.

REMOVAL.

JOHNSON & WARNER'S BOOK STORE, IS REMOVED FROM THE FORMER STAND, AND IS NOW KEPT IN THE HOUSE ADJOINING THE OFFICE OF THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE. And opposite the Branch Bank. Lexington, February 5, 1811.



Fresh Medicine,

JUST arrived and to be sold by the subscriber, at his Apothecary Shop, at the corner of Short and Market streets, Lexington.

Among which is

The Iceland Moss. Celebrated for the cure of Consumptions and Phthisic.

Also for Sale,

WHITE & RED CLOVER SEED, TIMOTHY & BLUE GRASS DO. ESSENCE OF SPRUCE IN POTTS.

Andrew McCalla

APPLY AT THE OFFICE OF

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE

FOR
Bradford's Laws of Kentucky, General Instructor, Masonic Constitutions, Bishop's Sermons, Craighead's Sermon, Dr. John P. Campbell's Answer, American Register, vol. 1, 2 & 3, Life of Gano, Life of Shaw, Wilson's Grammar, Webster's Spelling books, New-England Primer, Doctrinal Catechism, Christ's Second appearing &c.

ALSO
Blank Books of any kind, Check Books, and Negotiable Note Books, Pamphlets on various subjects, Writing Paper, Wrapping and Tea Paper &c. &c. A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF Blanks for Clerks, Sheriffs & Constables.

THE HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH

Will be given for

Salt-Petre,

By SAM'L TROTTER

SILAS W. ROBBINS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Will punctually attend the circuit courts of Fayette, Madison, and Clarke counties, & will faithfully discharge any business in his profession, that may be entrusted to his care.—He resides in Winchester. February 18th, 1811. 3m.

THE highest price in Cash will always be given for ASHES, and all kinds of FAT, at my soap-house, on Main street, between Sanders' factory and Morton's tanyard.

A CONSTANT SUPPLY OF

MOULD & DIPPED CANDLES,

And different kinds of

SOAP,

Of the best quality for sale.

JOHN BRIDGES.

January 21st, 1811.

THE NOTED HORSE

Cup-Bearer

WILL stand in Nicholasville the ensuing season. The terms will be made known in due time.

PLEASANT MOSS,

BENJN. GRAVES,

JOHN EDMISTON.

February 18th, 1811.

LEE'S

PATENT MEDICINE STORE,

NEW-YORK.

SOLD IN KENTUCKY AT

Waldemard Mentelle's Store

LEXINGTON, AND

Dudley & Trigg's Store

FRANKFORT—VIZ.

Hamilton's Elixir,

Hamilton's Grand Restorative,

Corn Plaister,

Itch Ointment,

Essence of Mustard,

Hahn's Anti-Billious Pills,

Hamilton's Worm Destroying

Lozenges.

A liberal discount allowed to druggists and wholesale purchasers. Recommendations and cures of the above, to be seen at the store of W. Mentelle.

March 4th, 1811.

KENTUCKY HOTEL.

I HAVE rented of Henry Clay Esq. that large and commodious brick house in Lexington, called the Kentucky Hotel. It will be my constant care to make those comfortable who may please to favour me with a call. The management and comfort of the stables are equal to any in the United States.

GEO: SLAUGHTER, Jr.

Lexington, 1st Jan. 1811.

(By Authority of the Legislature)

LOTTERY,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF LEXINGTON LIBRARY. SCHEME.

1 Prize of 4,000 dollars is 4,000 dollars,
2 Prizes of 1,000 is 2,000
6 do. of 500 is 3,000
20 do. of 100 is 2,000
50 do. of 50 is 2,500
100 do. of 25 is 2,500
1,000 do. of 5 is 5,000

1,199 Prizes, amounting to 20,000 dollars, 2,801 Blanks.

4,000 Tickets, at \$5 each is 20,000 dollars. Part of the prizes will be determined as follows, viz:

The first drawn number, 100 Dollars.

1st drawn number on the 3d day will be entitled to packet A, containing 100 Tickets in this Lottery, viz. 600 to 700, inclusive, value \$500

1st drawn number on the 5th day Cash prize 100

1st do. 7th do. Packet B, 100 Tickets, No. 1,204 to 1,300 inclusive 500

1st do. 9th do. Cash prize 100

1st do. 11th do. Packet C, 100 Tickets, No. 1,401 to 1,500 inclusive 500

1st do. 13th do. Cash prize, 100

1st do. 15th do. Packet D, 100 Tickets, No. 2,601 to 2,700 inclusive 500

1st do. 17th do. Cash prize, 100

1st do. 19th do. Packet E, 100 Tickets, No. 3,201 to 3,300 inclusive 500

1st do. 20th do. Cash prize 100

1st do. 21st do. Packet F, 100 Tickets, No. 3,901 to 4,000 inclusive 500

The first number after 3,500 Tickets are drawn, Cash prize, 1,000

do. 3,900 do. 1,000

do. 3,995 do. 4,000

Last drawn number, 100 Dollars.

THE fortunate proprietors of the tickets which may respectively draw the packets, marked as above, will be entitled to all the prizes drawn respectively in each 100 tickets, according to the numbers above specified, and which are reserved by the managers for that purpose. But none of the fixed prizes can draw any other prize, as no ticket will be drawn from the blank and prize wheel, opposite their number.

The prizes will be subject to the usual deduction of fifteen per cent. The money will be lodged in bank, and the prizes paid sixty days after the drawing is finished.

The drawing will positively commence the first Saturday in June next, and draw 200 tickets that day, and continue to draw 200 tickets every succeeding Wednesday and Saturday until finished, except a part of the last 200 tickets which will be deferred until the Saturday following. The number of tickets to be left in the wheel for the last day's drawing, will be at the option of the managers.

Persons taking ten or more tickets, may have a credit of sixty days, to be computed from the first of June next, by giving a negotiable note, with an approved endorser.

Tickets to be had of the managers—of Lewis Sanders—of J. & D. Macdon—of David Logan, Secretary of the Library—at the Reporter and Gazette Offices—and of John Wrigglesworth, agent for the managers.

THOMAS T. BARR, } Directors of
JAMES B. JANUARY, } the Library,
HENRY PURVIANCE, } and Man-
DANIEL BRADFORD, } agers of the
ENGLEHARD YEISER, } Lottery.

Lexington, March 12, 1811.

SILVER PLATING.

I. WOODRUFF, & Co.

HAVE just received from Philadelphia and New-York, a fresh supply of various articles of Plated Ware and Carriage furniture. Coach makers, saddle and harness makers, can be furnished with every article in their line, upon more accommodating terms than through any other medium whatever—they have on hand, of the best quality,

Carriage springs of every kind, Coach Lace, Fringe, &c. Plated Mounting for Coaches and Gigs, Bridle bits, Stirrup irons &c. assorted. Saddlers and country merchants can be supplied with plated Heads and Cantels, Bosses, Buckles, &c. by wholesale, upon better terms than they can be imported.

The plating business as usual, is carried on extensively at the former stand, opposite the Branch Bank. Bridle bits, stirrup irons &c. re-plated. Lexington, April 8, 1811.

PASTURE.

THE Sinking Spring Pasture, consisting of about 35 acres of timothy of the third year, and 10 or 12 of blue grass and clover, is now open for the reception of stock by the season. This pasture is well fenced, the water is pure, running, and lasting. Those who wish to pasture will apply to

N. Burrows.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

AN ACT

Concerning Invalid Pensioners.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby directed to place the following named persons, whose names have been transmitted to Congress pursuant to the act of the tenth of April, eighteen hundred and six, on the pension list of invalid pensioners of the United States, according to the rates, and to commence at the times hereinafter mentioned, that is to say:

James Trawbridge, at the rate of three dollars and thirty-three cents per month, to commence on the fifth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and ten.

Samuel Mears, jun. at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents per month, to commence on the tenth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ten.

Ebenezer Brown, at the rate of five dollars per month, to commence on the third day of January, one thousand eight hundred and eleven.

Eliza Capon, at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents per month, to commence on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ten.

William Woodruff, at the rate of five dollars per month, to commence on the twenty-fourth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and ten.

Levi Tuttle, at the rate of one dollar and twenty-five cents per month, to commence on the seventh day of January, one thousand eight hundred and eleven.

Nathaniel Austin, at the rate of three dollars and seventy-five cents per month, to commence on the tenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and ten.

Isaac Vincent, at the rate of five dollars per month, to commence on the twenty-second day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ten.

John Griggs, at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents per month, to commence on the seventh day of April, one thousand eight hundred and ten.

Patrick Hart, at the rate of three dollars per month, to commence on the thirtieth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and ten.

William Burke, at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents per month, to commence on the tenth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and eight.

John Long, at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents per month, to commence on the seventeenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and ten.

Vincent Tapp, at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents per month, to commence on the sixth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ten.

James Batson, at the rate of three dollars per month, to commence on the thirteenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and eleven.

John Brown, at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents per month, to commence on the first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ten.

James Campin, at the rate of thirteen dollars thirty-three and one-third cents, to commence on the twenty-fifth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and nine.

Samuel Wells, at the rate of three dollars and seventy-five cents per month, to commence on the twenty-second day of July, one thousand eight hundred and seven.

Daniel M'Eluff, at the rate of thirteen dollars and thirty-three cents per month, to commence on the twenty-first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eleven.

Edward Miller, at the rate of five dollars per month, to commence on the third day of May, one thousand eight hundred and nine.

Daniel Fielding, at the rate of three dollars and thirty-three cents per month, to commence on the nineteenth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and nine.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the pensions of the following persons, already placed on the pension list of the United States, whose claims for an increase of pension have been transmitted to Congress, pursuant to the act aforesaid, be increased to the sums herein respectively annexed to their names; the said increase to commence at the times hereinafter mentioned, that is to say:

John Lincoln, three dollars per month, to commence on the fifteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and ten.

Dan Culver, five dollars per month, to commence on the tenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and ten.

Joseph Whittemore, ten dollars per month, to commence on the twelfth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and nine.

Peter Hemmenway, five dollars per month, to commence on the eighth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ten.

Benjamin Maltic, five dollars per month, to commence on the eleventh day of May, one thousand eight hundred and nine.

Elisha Rice, five dollars per month, to commence on the thirty-first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ten.

William Bailey, two dollars and fifty cents per month, to commence on the third day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ten.

Jared Knapp, five dollars per month, to commence on the nineteenth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and ten.

Solomon Reynolds, five dollars per month, to commence on the sixteenth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and eleven.

Samuel Loomis, three dollars and seventy-five cents per month, to commence on the seventh day of February, one thousand eight hundred and eleven.

Eleanor Hudson, three dollars and seventy-five cents per month, to commence on the fifteenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and eleven.

mence on the fifteenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and eleven.

Job Bartram, fifteen dollars per month, to commence on the twenty-fifth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and nine.

George Stott, five dollars per month, to commence on the nineteenth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ten.

Isaac Richards, two dollars and fifty cents per month, to commence on the fourteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ten.

James Patton, thirteen dollars and thirty-three cents per month, to commence on the sixth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ten.

Robert Coddington, five dollars per month, to commence on the sixth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ten.

Isaac Cotheall, five dollars per month, to commence on the sixth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ten.

Seybert Odum, five dollars per month, to commence on the twenty-seventh day of October, one thousand eight hundred and ten.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That John Calhoun be placed on the said pension list, at the rate of fifteen dollars per month, to commence on the sixth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and ten; and that Benjamin Blackburn be placed on the pension list, at the rate of five dollars per month, from the first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and ten.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That there be paid, out of any monies in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Abram Gamble, of the state of Maryland, who was placed on the pension list from the eighth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and nine, the sum of fifty-three dollars and seventy-five cents, for arrears of pensions from the twenty-fifth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and eight, when he first completed his testimony under an irregular commission, to the said eighteenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and nine, being ten months and twenty-three days.

J. B. VARNUM, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN POPE, President of the Senate pro tempore.

March 3, 1811.

APPROVED.

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Declaring the consent of Congress to an act of the state of Georgia, passed the 12th of December, one thousand eight hundred and four, "establishing the fees of the harbor master and health officer of the ports of Savannah and St. Marys."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the consent of Congress be and hereby is granted and declared to the operation of an act of the Legislature of Georgia, passed the twelfth of December, one thousand eight hundred and four, establishing the fees of the harbor master and health officer of the ports of Savannah and St. Marys.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That this act shall be in force for one year and no longer.

J. B. VARNUM, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN POPE, President of the Senate, pro tempore.

February 20, 1811.—APPROVED.

JAMES MADISON.

20 Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the farm of James Shelby, on Sunday last about 12 o'clock, a Bright Sorrel Horse 15 1-2 hands high, 6 or 7 years old, one nostril and hind leg white—also a small white mark on his back, where a swiftness was cut out, from which he is apt to sweat his tail when first mounted: he goes all gaits well and was remarkably fat—the above reward will be given for his apprehension and all reasonable charges paid if returned to the subscriber.

T. H. Pindell.

April 23, 1811.

NEGROES FOR SALE.

Will be offered at public sale, for ready money on Tuesday the 7th of May next, at the court-house door in Paris;

Twelve Negroes, The property of the late Robert Carter, of Fairfax county, Virginia, consisting of a valuable Cooper, Women, Boys and Girls. The sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

CHARLES TYLER, Jr. Admr's of R. H. HENDERSON. Sec.

April 23, 1811.

Scott county, sc.

Taken up by Henry Cave, Living in Scott county near Georgetown, and on the waters of North Elk river, one Brown Horse about 3 years old, about 14 1/2 hands high, with an old bell on, appraised to \$25.

CARY L. CLARKE, c. s. c. c.

January 21st, 1811.

Taken up by James McCrosky in the county of Scott, on Cherry's run, a bay Mare rising five years old, 14 hands 3 inches high, with a scar on her nose and star in her forehead—no brands perceptible, appraised to 25 dollars, before me

SAMUEL FINLEY.

February 23, 1811.

Taken up by Jacob Keiser, living four miles from Lexington, a dark bay mare, about eight years old, fourteen and a half hands high, on the right hind foot a small white, and saddle spots—appraised to \$15.

A. GARRETT, D. C. T. C.

RIGHT OF INSTRUCTION.

We extract the following from the address of Henry Banks (a candidate for Congress in Richmond) to the people of that district.—The remarks of Mr. B. on the subject of representation coincide with our deliberate opinion. From the manner in which he and others express their sentiments, it is probable that the people of Virginia will not soon forget the contumacy displayed in the U. S. Senate, on the bank question.

But, Whig.

"In this opinion I am supported by the literal meaning as well as general acceptance of the word 'representative.' This word is of the same import and significance as the word 'agent' and to this, every person of common understanding will subscribe.

"The representative, therefore, if he be fit for his station, enters into an implied covenant with his constituents, not only to consult their interests, but obey their commands; and likewise to demean himself upon all questions, wherein their opinions are known, as the majority of these constituents would do, were it possible, for them to assemble, and act or vote in their individual characters; and whenever the representative shall depart from these plain principles of moral and political duty, he forfeits the confidence of his constituents and ought without hesitation or delay to resign his powers, and thereby allow them to elect another.

"In private matters, we know very well when an agent or representative disobeys his principal, that he will be dismissed. In affairs of state the motives of dismissal, in cases of disobedience, are certainly much more cogent and imperative, because a political representative, unfaithful to his trust, may not only injure every individual in the government, as relates to his direct interest; but may also either jeopardize or subvert the public liberty.

"Although I have seen enough to unfold my own ideas of the privileges and duties of a representative, yet I will not dismiss the subject without first making a critical examination of the literal and classical meaning of the word.

The word 'representative' means 'one exercising the power given by another,' 'one who personates another.' It is the direct derivative from a latin word 're-presento' which means 'to appear in the place of another,' 'to personate.'

"Hence it seems that the construction which I give is not only supported by political expediency, and general understanding, but by a scientific examination and analysis of the word.

"There are I know some politicians who deny these doctrines, and pretend that the power which they derive is absolute and irreversible—and that they, during the time of their service are totally independent of their constituents.

"Had this been the intention of those who framed the constitution, some other word of very different import would have been used. They knew that it was customary in Rome upon great occasions to appoint Dictators whose power for a time was absolute and unlimited. Now as the framers of the constitution knew well, what was understood and what was practiced by the Roman Dictators, if they had intended to vest a similar power in the representatives, would they not have used that or some other word of equal import, calculated to convey their general meaning? Most surely they would have done so, and not having done it, establishes beyond a question that the doctrine contended for by those who say that the power of the representative during the term of his election, is paramount to the instructions of his constituents, is not only erroneous, but is a dangerous and pernicious usurpation. It is an usurpation against which I do hereby enter my solemn protest; nor shall I ever cease to exercise every faculty and function which I may possess, to excite against it general opposition and detestation.

"From these arguments and the reflections from which they have flowed, I hold it to be incontrovertible doctrine that the representative is no more than a temporary agent, and that he ought not only to obey the instructions of his constituents positively given, but likewise to apply himself with industry and zeal to understand what are the general interests, as well as sentiments of his constituents upon important public questions—But if from scruples of conscience he cannot faithfully discharge the commands or the wishes of the people, he should resign his authority, abandon his station and open the way for a successor."

From the N. Intelligencer, of April 16.

OUR RELATIONS WITH G. BRITAIN.

Our readers will have learnt, by the extracts which we have within a few days past made from British prints, that a minister is at length deputed to this government, to supply the place vacated by the recall of Mr. Jackson.

It would afford us great gratification if we could anticipate from this mission any result favorable to a settlement of our differences with Great Britain; but circumstances forbid such an expectation. Procrastination is still the order of the day; and we fear, so long as the American people and government permit it, so long it will remain.

It now fully appears that the Prince of Wales, though invested with the dignity of Regent, and attended by the symbols of sovereignty, considers himself, in consequence of the King's convalescent state, a mere ministerial agent, a machine contrived to affix the signature to the acts of ministers selected by his father in a lucid interval. In such a state of things, exercising no volition, merely filling up a chasm in the machinery of government, a mute in the political drama, he has no opportunity for the exercise of that discretion which would induce him to seek conciliation with America. The speech at the opening of the Parliament, made in his name, his

known intimates have for him disavowed, and well they might; for it involves a deceit in relation to this country, which, if the Prince's character be not misapprehended, he would have scorned to sanction.

Our readers will doubtless recollect its having been fluted in the London papers, that when Mr. Pinkney was about to depart for this country, he was requested by the Marquis Wellesley to protract his stay, as he (the marquis) had an important note to address to Mr. Pinkney.

This note was not presented until some days after the meeting of Parliament, as we are informed by the British papers. We have not ourselves received London papers later than the 7th March, but we find the following article in a late New-York Gazette:

"Our files of London papers, though brought down to a late date, do not turn up any extraordinary events.

"The Marquis Wellesley is understood to have given a definitive answer to certain categorical questions put by the American minister on the chief points in dispute; the purport of which answer we understand to be, that his Britannic majesty cannot consent to abandon his right to search American vessels (merchants we presume) for British seamen; nor to alter or modify the existing system of blockade; nor to withdraw the orders in council, till the Berlin and Milan decrees are substantially rescinded."

After pledging their reputation to the British nation and the world, in the speech to Parliament, that the discussions with this country were still progressing amicably, the Marquis it seems delivers to Mr. Pinkney the note he must have had in his bureau for weeks, which note, he could not but know, would break off all negotiation; because it peremptorily refuses every thing which we have demanded at her hands, and is a solemn mockery of our claims for redress. The note, it appears from the above article, and we know nothing of it but what we find there, refuses

1. To abandon the practice of impressing whomsoever her commanders chose to call British seamen.

2. To alter the existing system of blockade, so far as it affects the rights of the U. States.

3. To revoke the orders in council as respects the U. States.

These are three great preliminary points for adjustment, previous to a discussion of minor points of differences; and the note delivered by Marquis Wellesley of course precluded all further intercourse on the part of our minister, who, in pursuance of his instructions, is on his return home.

If we are thus met at the threshold and the door rudely closed upon us, when representations are made by our minister specially instructed on the subject, what can be expected from the agent who at the same time is announced as the bearer of propositions to this government? Is it to be believed, after the refusal to meet us on the points above stated, that Mr. Foster will bring propositions acceptable to us? Supposing facts to be correctly stated in the British prints, it is impossible; and we cannot but believe that any propositions which may ensue, will only serve, as in the missions of Jackson and Mr. Rose, to display more strongly the distance at which the lofty pretensions of Great Britain to maritime dominion throw every probability of an accommodation. Let us not be misunderstood. We do not anticipate from Mr. Foster the conduct which disgraced the British nation in the person of Mr. Jackson; he will probably conduct himself in the spirit of a gentleman, so far as he can consistently with the letter of his instructions.

If things should eventuate as we apprehend (and we have no pleasure in contemplating the prospect) it will be for the people of the United States, speaking thro' their delegates, to nerve the Executive arm, and enforce rigorously the present non-importation, or substitute for it some measure more consonant to the feelings of the nation.

UNITED STATES ARMY.

Aggregate of the "Military Peace Establishment."

1 Brigadier General, 1 Adjutant Inspector, 1 Pay master, 1 Aid de-camp, 1 Military Agent, 4 Colonels, 3 1st Colonels, 8 Majors, 44 Captains, 43 1st Lieutenants, 40 2d do, 3 coronets and ensigns, 3 Adjutants, 7 District Pay-masters, 2 Assistant Pay-masters, 2 Surgeons, 24 Surgeon's mates, 1 Teacher of French language, 4 Cadets of Engineers, 33 Cadets of Artillery, 1 Sergeant Major, 2 Teacher of Music, 127 Sergeants, 119 Corporals, 123 Musicians, 120 Artificers, 1973 Privates.

Aggregate of the "Additional Military Force."

2 Brigadier Generals, 2 Brigade Inspectors, 1 Brigade Quarter Master, 2 Aids de-camp, 5 Colonels, 6 Lt. Colonels, 6 Majors, 97 Captains, 71 1st Lieutenants, 50 2d do, 5 ensigns, 4 Adjutants, 4 Regimental Paymasters, 4 Regimental quarter masters, 1 Hospital surgeon, 1 do. Mate, 7 Reg. surgeons, 3 do. mates, 6 Sergeant majors, 3 Quarter-master sergeants, 4 Principal Musicians, 190 Sergeants, 176 corporals, 90 Musicians, 1 Farrier, 31 Artificers, 2502 Privates.

The Adjutant and Inspector Reports that "measures have been lately adopted to extend the recruiting service, by opening additional rendezvous."

Congressional Elections in Virginia.

No opposition is made to the re-election of Col. Goodwyn, from the district of Dinwiddie; of Mr. Newton, from the district of Norfolk; of Mr. Roane, from the district of King and Queen; and of Mr. Dawson, from the district of Spotsylvania.

Mr. Gholson, we understand, will be re-elected without opposition, for the district of Brunswick &c.

All competition has ceased in this district—and Mr. Clopton will, of course be re-elected without opposition.

Mr. James Pleasant will be elected for the district of Goochland, &c. without opposition.

Mr. Hugh Nelson (judge of the general court) has, we understand, no competitor for the district of Albemarle, &c. lately represented by Mr. Garland.

All the above are firm men and true!

In the district of Isle-of-Wight Mr. Ed-

win Gray is opposed by Major Samuel Butler, a firm republican. In the county of Isle-of-Wight, the poll was—Butler 235, Gray 64, majority for B. 161.

In the district of Prince William, &c. there is a competition between Mr. John Love, (R.) and Mr. Joseph Lewis, jun. (F.)—In the county of Prince William, Mr. Love is said to have had a majority of 26 votes. (Enquirer.)

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

"True to his charge—
"He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;
"News from all nations lumb'ring at his back!"

LEXINGTON, APRIL 30, 1811

TO THE PEOPLE.

FELLOW-CITIZENS.

With the satisfaction we exchange had company for good, I leave Mr. Pope whilst he consoles himself with his federal brethren, and will for a moment trouble you with a few remarks.

That Mr. Pope, your senator has acted incorrectly, must be evident to every one of you who has at all paid any attention to his conduct on the bank question. His conduct needed very little exposition—his speech and vote spoke for themselves. They prove incontestably, as I have shewn in my letters to Mr. Pope, that he is not a politician of the true American cast;

That he is an enemy to the state governments;

That he is in favour of the doctrine of precedency in legislation;

That he disregards the constitution;

And

That he is a high toned Aristocrat.

That these are just deductions from his speech and vote, I as one of his constituents and a citizen am bold to declare, and challenge him to deny.

In addressing Mr. Pope I was not so vain as to believe I could throw any new light on the subject of his conduct—far from it. My only object was to express my opinion to him concerning his apostasy. It was a duty I owed to him and myself. I have in part discharged this obligation, and would at this time proceed to a final discharge of it, were it not for the following reason—viz.

I have lately been informed that Mr. Pope in a letter to a friend said he would rather the speech he sent on would not be published here, as it would differ with the one reported by Mr. Gales, the editor of the National Intelligencer.

Believing this information to be correct, I am willing to wait until we see Mr. P's speech, as reported by Mr. Gales; but in the mean time the public must recollect that Mr. Pope has objected to two reports of his speech, as being improper to go before the public.—The first by the editor of the Whig—the second by himself. When a man objects to the publishing of his own speech, which he furnished himself, I think "there is something rotten in the state of Denmark."

Whilst we are suspending our opinions on Mr. Pope's sentiments, until his REAL speech comes to hand, it may not be amiss to ask ourselves why did Mr. Pope permit his speech to be published in a FEDERAL paper to the EASTWARD, and object to its appearing among his constituents in the WEST?

You, fellow-citizens will judge of the correctness of the charges I have made against Mr. Pope. They are not made with a view (as has been alleged) to injure that gentleman, but only to point out to him where he has injured himself, and attempted to injure his fellow-citizens. How much soever some of you may differ with me on the subject of Mr. Pope's conduct, you will allow me the same right to exercise my opinion which yourselves have claimed—this is all I ask, and which I have a right to.

With respect, your friend and fellow-citizen.

COMMON SENSE.

COMMUNICATION.

A writer in a late Reporter under the head of communication, seems desirous of abandoning the discussion of Mr. Pope's vote and speech on the bank question, by calling off the attention of the people to his political conduct in the state legislature, in relation to the alien and sedition laws. This charge has on no former occasion been adduced against Mr. Pope, and it can only be resorted to in the present instance, in order to divert the attention of the people from the merits of the subject, and consequently to avoid that censure which must inevitably overtake his accusers whenever there shall happen an impartial distribution of justice. Mr. Pope will not shrink from this enquiry; and as a satisfactory rebuttal to every such insinuation, the Journals of the legislature may be quoted, together with the living testimony of those who were members of the Kentucky Legislature at that time. Those dignified vouchers will unequivocally prove that the author of that communication has been guilty of a libel upon Mr. Pope—but from what motives the people who are in those cases the ministers of justice, must finally decide.

The republicans have gained the election in Massachusetts. Gerry and Gray have been re-elected governor and lieutenant governor, and a democratic majority in the Senate. Mr. Pickering will now be permitted to manage his own concerns—his services will no doubt be dispensed with in the national legislature.

Mr. Griswold is elected both governor and lieutenant governor of Connecticut.

John Randolph will be re-elected to Congress. The state of Virginia will thus continue to be insulted and disgraced by the petulance and apostasy of this unworthy favourite of a deluded and infatuated district.

An arrival at Boston from Lisbon confirms the report of the retreat of the French army. Massena commenced his march from the banks of the Tagus on the 5th of March, and reached the river Mondego on the 11th, (a distance of 60 miles only.) Lord Wellington pursued the retreating army, and halted at Coimbra. No battle had taken place.

From the Baltimore Whig.

SENATOR POPE'S FRIENDS, &c.
We are not a little amused at the incredulity of the Kentucky democrats—they fancy or affect to fancy, that the slight sketch of his speech published in the Whig was either a mistake, or an aspersion on his political reputation! It is a proof of wisdom to doubt: but, when the speech appears in print, with the whole debate as taken by Mr. Gales, we know not how Mr. Pope will withstand the merited indignation of an abused and misrepresented people. True it is, Mr. Pope wished flattery and complacency on the people of Kentucky, and exclaimed at the close of his harangue, "Kentucky! I am wholly thine!"—yet, some folks, then present, who were as much inclined to doubt the assertions of such a man, did infer, that Pope was on that memorable day "wholly" the property of Gallatin and the bank men; for the instructions of his constituents were disregarded; and the constitution was not only contemned by his vote, but abused by the most incoherent, monstrous, and anti-publican comments that ever escaped human lips! Pope surprised not only the democrats by his apostasy, but amazed the federalists by surpassing them in the greatest latitude they ever took in flouting the constitution—indeed, he transcended Pickens and all his host. The strange and sensitive Brent, in one part of his new federal speech, started from the image he had created, pressed his hand against his forehead, and said (in an undone tone) "I believe that is going too far!"—but, Pope never winced.

It is not enough to express regret or amazement at contumacy like that of Pope, Brent &c. If the constituents (state legislatures) do not adopt means to have their sentiments and interest represented in the senate, that body will in the tide of degeneracy and corruption, rise into an uncontrollable and corrupt corps of oligarchs, dictating to the nation.

Unnatural ideas of independence have corrupted the judiciary; and must also corrupt the senate. Society exists by the mutual dependence of those who compose it. So does a republic. Confusion and tyranny arise, when one or more members aim at being independent of the rest, like a Tarquin, a Cromwell, or a Bonaparte. It is the dependency of the parts that ensures the independence of the whole.

It is time that the states should think of a remedy for the growing evil.

Several of the Republican presses in Kentucky have opened their batteries against their Senator in Congress Mr. JOHN POPE, for the part he took in favor of the renewal of the U. S. Bank Charter. They, however treat the enemy with much honor to themselves by not fighting him with closed columns. It will be recollected that Mr. Pope is a strong advocate of Senatorial infallibility and opposed to the doctrine of Legislative instructions: or, in other words, that the agent is not bound by the instructions of his principal. Mr. Pope advocated this doctrine in the strongest possible manner, by disregarding the instructions of the Kentucky legislature, under the pretence, if we may believe his friend Crito in the Lexington Reporter, that the Legislature had not been instructed by the people. The Editor of the Reporter justly observes "that an officious friend often does more disservice than open enemies."

(Baltimore American.)

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 17.

Latest From France.

Arrived yesterday, brig Fox, capt. Galien, in 30 days from Bionne, which place she left on the 13th March. The verbal and written news by this vessel are of such a nature as almost to extinguish hope. Not was the American property (which was only faithfully promised to be restored on the 2d Feb.) not given up on the 13th March, but all American vessels arriving in France were refused an entry, were put under sequestration, and their papers sent to Paris. On the 8th of March the Director General of the Customs announced to the merchants of Bordeaux, that the Emperor had adjourned the expression of his opinion respecting the admitting American vessels to an entry. Another letter states that the Director General of the Customs had decided that no more applications for admitting American vessels to an entry would be received. Of course they will remain under sequestration. The vessels which sailed from America under Napoleon's special licenses, were equally sequestered with those which had none, no distinction being made.

No American vessel is permitted to leave France, except under a special license, which it is very difficult to procure, and costs a large sum.

"What the event will be (says a letter which we have seen) no one can tell—but beware, and advise your friends also to beware, of shipping any more property to this country."

From all we have been able to gather by this arrival, there appears not the least probability of Napoleon restoring American property, or rescinding his Berlin and Milan decrees, which are still in most rigorous operation.

The verbal news from France, which will be found under the Philadelphia head in this paper, presents a gloomy appearance, but does not appear in such a form as to enable us to ascertain its bearing with precision. A few days will probably afford information to enable us to judge conclusively on the subject; until that time, it would be prudent to suspend our judgment.

Nat. Intel. of April 20.

It is conjectured that no less than 20 sail of French privateers were sent into England during the month of Feb. and beginning of March. Notwithstanding this they continue very numerous on the British coast.

The Prince of Wales has refused any augmentation of his salary in consequence of his election as Regent.

There has not been one instance of an American vessel bound to or from England, being suffered to pass by a French cruiser. All spoken have been captured.

Since the U. S. frigate Essex has been waiting for Mr. Pinkney in an English port, six or eight American vessels have been captured near the British coast by French privateers. These accounts must frequently have met the eye of the commander, and it must have been afflicting to him to have been restrained by his instructions from chastising some of those piratical violators of the commerce of his country, and protecting the flag of his nation.

It was reported in London that an attempt had been made on the life of Bernadotte, Crown Prince of Sweden. It was also rumoured that Bernadotte's property in France had been seized by order of the Emperor.

The following is an extract of a letter from a respectable and intelligent gentleman, dated

Liverpool, 30th Jan. 1811.

"The imports of last year into Liverpool of cotton from the U. States amount to more than 190,000 bags; a great part of which has been in British and other foreign vessels, some also in those of the U. States, which had come in violation of the non-intercourse law. Of tobacco we have received, within the same period, about 15,000 hogsheads. Each importation far exceeds that of any one preceding year, and the market is so much overstocked with both articles, that the prices are greatly reduced.

"I enclose the going prices for American produce, most articles of which are depressed by the supplies being so much beyond the wants of this country for its own consumption, added to the discouraging prospect for export hence to the continent; and, not a little, by the continuance of failures, which for many months have gone on to an extent unknown."

Extract of a letter, dated Fort Stoddert, March 18, 1811.

A letter from Mr. Debrucor of Mobile, states, that information came by the brig Salesby, consigned to house of John Forbes & Co. of Pensacola, that a British fleet was fitting out in England, destined for Pensacola. Also, that a new flag, half Spanish half British, was hoisted on the 17th at Mobile, and all the inhabitants were ordered to take the oath of allegiance, or leave the country immediately. That a new system of government was introduced, giving more power to the civil authority, and lessening that of the military commandants.

N O paper.

NEW-YORK, April 13.

One Day Later from England.
Arrived this day the ship Lydia, capt. Waite, in 28 days from Liverpool. By this arrival, we have received London papers of the 12th and Liverpool of the 14th. They are principally filled with Parliamentary Debates. A few extracts will be found below.

Captain Waite informs us that a vessel was prepared at Portsmouth, to receive Mr. Foster, the new British minister to this country; and that he was to sail for this port, about the 12th of March.

LONDON, March 12.
The Hon. Augustus Foster is preparing to set off as Minister Plenipotentiary in the room of Mr. Jackson, lately returned from America. It is said he will be the bearer of very conciliatory proposals.

Mr. Perceval's plan for the relief of the commercial world, by a loan of six millions in exchequer Bills, was discussed last night in the House of Commons. A motion for an address to his Majesty for that purpose, was carried without division.

It will be seen in our report of the proceedings last night in the House of Commons, that a motion by Mr. Parnell, for the insertion of a clause in the mutiny bill, that no Catholic Soldier shall be obliged to attend any divine service but that of his own religion, was negatived by a majority of 46 to 13.

Advices have been received by Ministers from General Graham. He had embarked and sailed with a considerable armament of English and Spanish troops, and had landed at Algieria on the 21st ult. A severe gale had come on which dispersed the ships, and prevented him from disembarking all the troops at the same point; but it was hoped that he would be able, if duly seconded by the Spanish garrison in Cadiz, to raise the siege of that city.

Under the present critical state of affairs with America, it is said that all Governors and other civil and military officers are about to be ordered to repair, without loss of time, to their respective stations. The number at home, at the present moment, is beyond former precedents. Sir George Prevost, it is reported, is to succeed Sir James Craig, in the important command of Canada. This will occasion further changes.

Lieut. Gen. Maitland, Governor of Grenada, goes to Sicily, and Maj. Gen. Hislop is also spoken of for the same station. The important command of Halifax will be filled up by a military officer.

PARIS, February 20.
The American galliot Susan and Emeline, 160 tons burthen, laden with cotton and stave, from Philadelphia, arrived in the basin of Arachon, in the harbour of La Teste, on the 11th of February.

LATEST FROM PORTUGAL.
Captain Foster, who arrived at Boston

on Thursday evening from Lisbon, sailed on the 15th of March, and informs, that on the 5th the French army retreated from Santarem (where their headquarters have been since November) and halted near the river Mondego on the 11th. It was reported that Lord Wellington, following and watching the French, was at Coimbra on the 12th. On the 13th an official account reached Lisbon that a Spanish and English force had entered Seville, Spain.

The attack on Seville must have been made by a part of the expedition from Cadiz, that was said to be destined against St. Lucar, which is on the same river as the first city.

Within 10 days of captain F's sailing, about 10,000 additional British troops arrived at Lisbon, and immediately joined the army. Numbers of French prisoners were brought into Lisbon daily.

A letter from Lisbon says the British made 1500 prisoners, just previous to Massena's retreat.

The retreat of Massena created strong hopes at Lisbon of the speedy annihilation of his army, and the confirmation of the Liberty & Independence of Portugal.

A Lisbon paper of March 14, inclosed to a gentleman in Boston, contains a column of remarks on the retreat of the French, in which is enumerated the different projects of Massena, which has been frustrated by Lord Wellington.

The paper states that it had been extremely sickly in the French camp, there being many deaths; that they had been nearly destitute of provisions, and had so little for the cavalry that of 14,000 horses brought into Portugal, they had scarcely 5000 fit for service; that the loss to them of men, cavalry, and equipage had been great.

NEW YORK, April 11.

His Britannic majesty's schooner Barbara, arrived off Sandy Hook on Monday from Bermuda, with despatches and letters. The merchants of New-York are informed, that she will return for Bermuda, as soon after to-morrow evening; as the answers to these despatches are put on board; and that letters for Bermuda will be received at the packet agent's office, until six o'clock this evening.

The fast-sailing ship Union, captain Betts, arrived here yesterday, in 27 days from Liverpool, with despatches for government. Our papers are to the 13th ult. dates similar to those per the Alert, arrived at Boston.

The British government, in consequence of the embarrassed state of commerce, have granted to the merchants of Great Britain six millions, in exchequer bills, redeemable in eighteen months.

FOREIGN MINUTES.

Our files of London papers, though brought down to a late date, do not furnish any extraordinary events.

The Marquis Wellesley is understood to have given a definitive answer to certain categorical questions put by the American minister on the chief points in dispute; the purport of which answer we understood to be, that his Britannic majesty would not consent to abandon his right to search American vessels (merchant ones we presume) for British seamen: nor to alter or modify the existing system of blockade; nor to withdraw the orders in council, till the Berlin and Milan decrees were substantially rescinded.

Accounts from Portugal to the 14th Feb. state, that the fortifications on the south bank of the Tagus, towards St. Ubes, are nearly as strong as those occupied by the allies on the north shore. These advantages, which have been obtained by incessant labor, give to the British army every opportunity of commencing offensive operations, which is said to be the intention of Lord Wellington to adopt.

It appears to be the intention of Lord Wellington on the receipt of the reinforcement lately sent him from England, to cross the Tagus himself, with an army of from 16 to 20,000 men, for the purpose of joining Marshal Beresford and raising the siege of Badajos; if success should attend this measure, the position of Massena would be rendered critical.

For the Kentucky Gazette.

A terrible account of the Shakers in Warren county, Kentucky, has lately demanded the attention of the public, under the signature of Rosanna McIntosh. The whole is a compilation of principles and practice, so heterogeneous, extravagant, contradictory and absurd, that every sensible reader must, upon the slightest consideration, question the authenticity of the statement.

As I am no advocate for the principles or practice of those Warren county Shakers, neither for any unjust attack upon the character of any people, permit me to suggest a few considerations which, to any reasonable mind, must wholly invalidate the credit and influence of the aforesaid publication.

1. It is doubtless a fact, that in Warren county, Kentucky, there is no such town or people as the said Rosanna and her amanuensis speak of—therefore the whole fabric is at once left without foundation.

2. The facts which they state are too extravagant, either to pass unnoticed or to be winked at in a populous civilized country: and had any thing of the kind been discovered I could not suppose that the discoverer would have passed entirely out of the state, without giving information or taking any measures to detect those worse than brutal crimes.

4. Had there been any plausibility in

those statements, doubtless the apprehension of those accused persons would have been announced before now. Upon the whole, I am more inclined to believe that a few individuals are capable of contriving such stories, and sealing them with an oath, than that a whole town in the state of Kentucky should be devoted to promiscuous debauchery, incest, murder, and such diabolical actions as modesty forbids to put into language. And as such pictures of human depravity must be either corrupting or afflicting to the mind of the reader, I presume that the liberty of the press may be sufficiently supported without giving passage to such malicious machinations as are justly a reproach to any nation.

Singular as the Shakers are, a small acquaintance with them will enable any man to assert that they are a modest decent, inoffensive people; temperate in their lives, honest in their dealings, industrious in their callings, ingenious in their manufactures, and by no means dishonour to any civil society: and as to their religious principles and practice I suppose they are as capable of communicating them to the enquirer as the members of other societies, or perhaps the author of the prologue to the deposition of Rosanna McIntosh.

CANDOUR.

Sir John Francis Cradock, is appointed governor of the Cape of Good Hope; Robert Townshend Farquhar, esq. of the Isle of France and Bourbon.

The Essex frigate on the 9th of March was ordered from Plymouth, England, to Portsmouth, to take on board Mr. Pinkney for New-York.

Bonaparte has suppressed all Dramatic Societies in Holland, as injurious to the interests of the National Theatre.

The property of the Dey of Algiers and of his subjects, in France, has been put under sequestration.

An absurd paragraph is going the round of the federal press, importing the revocation of Mr. WARREN's commission as consul to France. It is scarcely necessary to state that the report is entirely without foundation.

(Nat. Int.)

CENSUS OF 1810.

New-Hampshire,	214,000
Massachusetts,	700,345
Rhode-Island,	76,931
Connecticut,	265,000
Vermont,	217,813
New-York,	961,415
New-Jersey,	245,000
Pennsylvania (probably),	940,000
Delaware,	70,000
Maryland,	380,546
Virginia (probably),	900,000
North-Carolina,	564,000
South-Carolina,	420,000
Georgia,	237,000
Kentucky,	406,516
Tennessee,	261,727
Ohio (about),	230,000

TERRITORIES.

Mississippi (probably),	50,000
Orleans,	80,000
Upper Louisiana,	20,846
Illinois,	12,600
Indiana (probably),	30,000
Michigan (probably),	10,000

Grand Total 7,293,759

* * * ALL persons holding subscription papers, for the "American Statesman," are again requested to forward them to S. E. Watson in Lexington, immediately.

The Lexington Debating Society will meet at the Kentucky Hotel on Thursday the 2d day of May next, when the following question will be debated. "Are the instructions from the state legislatures to senators in congress binding?"

JOHN MCALLA, Sec. pro-tem.
Lexington, April 26, 1811.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

WAS STOLEN from the subscriber on the night of the 23d of April, the following, viz. one French silver Watch, capped and jewelled, the crystal of which is cracked, with a silk watch chain, and large seal—a large silver seal, together with about thirty dollars in cash, a piece of silver cut out of the middle of a dollar, and a single sleeve button—the above reward will be given for thief and property by me.

WILLIAM LOTSPEICH.

CAUTION.

GERSHAM LOWRY has illegally obtained from the subscriber, James Weir's note, negotiable at the Lexington Branch Bank, endorsed by Lewis Sanders, for one thousand dollars payable the first day of September, 1811, a part of the note is paid for which a credit is entered on the back of it—this is to caution any person from taking said note as steps have and will be taken to prevent its payment to the holder, other than the subscriber.

JOHN MARSHALL,
April 29th 1811.

DOWNING & GRANT

WISH to take an apprentice to the Painting business—a smart lad of the age of 14 or 15 years will meet with good encouragement. Sign & House Painting, Paper Hanging, &c. as usual, executed on short notice, both in town and country. April 29th,

WOOL-CARDING.

DANIEL BRADFORD informs the public that he has got his Wool-Carding engines in complete order, and is ready to card wool on the usual terms, at his factory on Main-street. He will give cash for good clean wool.

St. Lexington, April 26.

Taken up by James Morrison, in the county of Clarke, near Megee's, on the waters of Boon's creek, one dark Bay Mare, star in the forehead, a small snip on the nose, short mane and tail, 14½ hands high, four years old next spring, no brand perceivable, appraised to \$20.

1st February, 1811.

Navy Department, April 9, 1811.

Persons disposed to contract for putting up beef and pork for the use of the Navy for the year 1811, are hereby notified that proposals will be received by the secretary of the Navy, as stated below.

Barrels of Pork.	Barrels of Beef.	Place of delivery.	Proposals will be received till
400	500	Boston	1 June, 1811.
600	1000	N. York	20 May —
400	500	Phila or Balt'mr.	10 May —
400	500	Wash'n	1 May —
800	500	Norfolk	20 June —

Of the beef, all the legs, shins, necks, shoulders, clods, and leg rounds must be excluded, and the rest of the beef cut into pieces of ten pounds each, so that twenty pieces will make a barrel.

Of the pork, all the legs, heads and hands must be excluded, and the rest of the hog cut into pieces of eight pounds each, so that twenty-five pieces will make a barrel. Both beef and pork to be of the best quality—to have a sufficient quantity of salt and salt-petre—The barrels to be made of well seasoned heart of white oak, full hooped, and the whole to be inspected and branded according to law, and delivered in the course of the ensuing winter, and paid for when delivered. Those who may make proposals, will be pleased to state the particular time when they will engage to deliver the articles.

Paul Hamilton.

April 10.

THEATRE.

LAST NIGHT THIS SEASON.

The proceeds to be placed in the hands of the town trustees for the purpose of completing SPRING STREET BRIDGE.

On Saturday evening, May 4th, 1811; will be presented a celebrated TRAGEDY in five acts, written by Edw. Moore, Esq. called

THE

GAMESTER.

Beverly, (the Gamester) Mr. Kennedy
Stukely, - - - Douglas
Lewson, - - - Jones
Jarvis, - - - Marsh
Dawson, - - - Turner

Bates, &c.

Mrs. Beverly, - - Mrs. Turner

Charlotte, - - - Cipriani

TO WHICH WILL BE ADDED A MUCH

ADMIRABLE FARCE IN TWO ACTS,

CALLED

The Weathercock,

OR

LOVE ALONE CAN FIX HIM.

Old Fiddle, - - Mr. Douglas

Tristram Fiddle, - - Jones

Briefwit, - - - Kennedy

Sneer, - - - Marsh

Barber, - - - Cipriani

Variella (with the Masque-
rade Song and Dance,) Mrs. Turner

RACING.

WILL be run for over the Lexington course on Thursday the 9th day of May, a purse of EIGHT HUNDRED DOLLARS.

Three mile heats; 4 horses are entered, and the subscription closed.

On the same day, after the main race, a

SWEEPSTAKE RACE.

Free for any horse, mare or gelding, two mile heats—entrance \$20 cash.

On the following day an elegant

BRIDLE & SADDLE

Will be run for one mile and repeat—entrance 5 dollars. Lexington, April 27.

TO THE PUBLIC.

ALL persons are hereby forewarned from taking an assignment on a bond given by me to Peter Catlett, on the 5th day of April, 1811—for the conveyance of 100 acres of land, in the county of Fayette, and on which Samuel A. Beauchamp then resided—as I am determined not to make said conveyance, as I verily believe Catlett is about to defraud and gull me.

JESSEE BEAUCHAMP.

April 29th, 1811. 3t.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARDS.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, about the seventh of this month a Negro Man named,

JIM,

about 25 years of age, about 5 feet eight or nine inches high, very dark complexioned, has large eyes, the white of which is mixed with red spots, had on when he went away a pair of blue linsey overalls, yellow linsey shirt coat, a pair of old shoes and stockings—it is very probable he is harboured in or near Lexington; perhaps by some white men. The above Reward will be given if secured in Jail, so that I can get him again, or a reasonable satisfaction for their trouble in bringing him to me in Jessamine.

PETER NAVE.

Jessamine county, April 26th 1811. 2t.

IN virtue of certain decretal orders of the circuit court of Fayette, made in a suit in chancery therein depending, wherein Mary Usher is complainant and James Hughes &c. are defendants, the subscribers, appointed commissioners to carry into effect the said orders, will proceed on the 25th day of May next, to sell before the court-house door in Lexington, about seventy-five acres of land, being part of the tract formerly occupied by the said Hughes, adjoining the town, and also an lot on high street, being part of the lot formerly occupied by the said Hughes. The lands will be divided into parcels to suit purchasers, and is well situated for out lots. The property will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder—the purchaser to give his negotiable note with approved indorsers, payable in sixty days from the time of sale in one of the banks in Lexington, for the consideration money.

Henry Purviance,
Benjamin Stout,
Joshua Wilson,
John Hart,

26th April, 1811.

Commissioners.

POETRY.

FROM THE BOSTON CENTINEL.

THE NEW TO-MORROW.

In the morning of life, my career when commencing,
May old Gibe be banish'd away;
May dame Fortune be kind, her rewards in dispensing,
While I homage to Industry pay.
May Content spread her influence over my breast,
And chase from my heart meddling Sorrow;
As, when with that blessing, a conscience at rest,
I hail each returning to-morrow.
May I meet with a friend, who is worthy the title,
Who will share in my joys and my woes;
One, who looks with disdain on deeds sordid and little,
And whose heart with benevolence glows.
In intercourse sweet the dull hours we will cheat—
Years of bliss from futurity borrow;
And with pity surviving the proud and the great,
Place our hopes on 't'ernal to-morrow.
Shall my sweet smiling *Love* on my love look approving,
And consent to combine in the wife,
The kind friend and adviser, beloved and beloved;
How blissful will roll on my life!
And old father Time, as life glides swift away,
Imprinting the wrinkle and furrow,
Perhaps may combine in the husband to day
The cares of the parent to-morrow.
But though pleasures I taste, I will not be forgetful,
That ere long they must fade from my view;
Of the 'one thing,' so 'needful' I'll ne'er be neglectful,
But religion with fervor pursue.
Then, when death sets me free, to those realms I will soar,
Where the soul shall no more meet with sorrow;
Where an endless to-day shall prelude, ever more,
The return of another to-morrow.

TO MALVINA.

The love that's built on fancy's base,
On feature, shape, or outward grace,
That's cold as ice—then warm as fire,
Is not the love that I admire.
'Tis made of moonshine, and 'twill veer,
As does the moon twelve times a year.
'Tis like the dew on yonder flower,
The fleeting lustre of an hour;
'Tis ever seeking something new,
'Tis like a hope 'tis not like you.
The love I like from friendship grows,
'Tis fragrant ever like the Rose;
Which when its lovely colors fly,
Those charms retain that never die.
The eye that courts the gaze of all,
That loves the public show or Ball,
That has no relish for those joys
Which flow from nature free from noise;
That eye however bright it shine,
Shall never melt this heart of mine;
A check to every coxcomb free
Will never more be press'd by me;
A heart that beats for every swain,
May beat for mine; but beat in vain.

OSCAR.

ANECDOTES &c.

People who are resolved to please always at all events, frequently overheat and render themselves ridiculous by being too good. A lady going to eat plum cake and caudle at a friend's house one morning, ran to the cradle to see the fine boy, as soon as she came in: Unfortunately the cat had taken the baby's place, but before she could give herself time to see her mistake, she exclaimed with uplifted eyes and hands, "Oh! what a sweet child! the very picture of its father!"

A person about to open a dram shop, asked another what he should put on his sign?—"Beggars made here," was the reply.

Encouragement to adventurers in the Matrimonial Lottery.

Mr. George Keiser's wife, of Penn. on the 11th February, presented her husband with three sons at a birth—all healthy, and as large as children usually are. On the 8th February the wife of Mr. Zadok Hitchcock, of Westminster, Vermont, was safely delivered of three daughters, all in good health.

UGLY SIGHTS.

The most common and ugly sights to be seen in this unseemly world, are Lawyers without honesty, Physicians without sympathy, Soldiers without courage, Priests without religion, Virgins without modesty, and Men without humanity.

The Ladies have just now adopted a repulsive kind of hats, which may be called the *Peking Hat*; it has a long projection, like the beak of a snipe, and is a good guard against all familiar approaches of those who have any regard for the eyes. It is an invention inspired by the Goddess of Ugliness, and is worthy of its origin.

A singular circumstance is related of the sickness of the king of England. Ministers thinking they perceived a happy opportunity, presented him with the act for the prorogation of parliament. He read part of it, and signed "George Napoleon I" and has absolutely persisted in this signature ever since.

Curious Diplomatic Correspondence.

In the early settlement of Massachusetts, (according to Morfe and Parish,) the Narragansett Indians were very hostile to the colonists. By the prudent conduct of the latter, however, peace was a long time preferred. Canonics, the Narragansett Chief, seeking a rupture, had the generosity to give the Colony notice of it, sending the Governor a bundle of arrows bound with the skin of a serpent. The governor, instead of being intimidated by the threat, returned the skin, filled with powder and ball. This reply was effective. The Chief was afraid of the contents, returned it unopened, and remained quiet.

True Amer.

THE ROBBER—A TRAGMENT.

The following article is selected from the "Cabinet," a weekly literary sheet, published in Boston, by Mr. J. Belcher. The story is said to be founded on fact, and has afforded much amusement to the public.

"The weariest animal can proceed no farther," said the Doctor, as he stopped his horse at the turnpike inn. He entered the bar-room inwardly cursing the bad roads, which prevented his reaching Salem before night, and seated himself by the blazing fire—Good my were his meditations, which became at the entrance of two men, whose faces presented to his disturbed imagination pictures of fierce bandits. "Six hundred dollars," thought he—"why did I bring it with me?—and to proceed alone—but perhaps they may not be robbers—perhaps they may not overtake me—at any rate I will proceed." After an inspiring draught the journey recommenced, and tremblingly alive was the Doctor to each noise. Ha! a robber—and with the deadly weapon aimed at that head, which has so often directed the councils of the commonwealth. And shall a life so precious to the nation, be sacrificed for a little pelf! Shall one fell blow deprive the country of a hero and a statesman? No—"take my money & spare my life," exclaims the son of Galen and, cast the pocket-book at the ruffian's feet. He waits not for reply, but applies the lash to the jaded steed—Speed thee Rosinante and bear thy master beyond the reach of danger. The welcome glare of light soon flashes on the Doctor's eyes. Assistance is procured, and a full pursuit of the robber is commenced. They reached the scene of villany, and monstrous horridum, the terrific bandit still maintains his post—The weapon of death still extended, and the robber had not yet stooped to raise the booty which lay at his feet. A pump with the handle frozen in a horizontal position was found to have been mistaken by the sapient Doctor for a murderous high-wayman.

SELECTIONS FROM LONDON PAPERS.

The amount of country bank notes in circulation, on which duties have been paid, up to June, 1810, together with those full in circulation under 44 George III. is estimated at 95,840,000l. exclusive of 6,160,000l. remaining on hand. The Bank of England notes are calculated at eighty millions, making a total of paper money in actual circulation of one hundred and eighty-seven millions, or four times the amount of coin which formerly was in circulation.

A man by the name of Bradley, 18 years of age, measuring nearly eight feet in height, and weighing upwards of 26 stone, (364 lb.) was exhibiting himself in London, in January last.

A Newfoundland Dog was on Thursday last brought to the hammer in the neighbourhood of Wapping, among other effects of a Naval Officer, and knocked down for 18 Guineas! A competition was excited among the bidders by the Auctioneer stating that the animal had at different times saved three persons from being drowned.

A tall fellow standing in the pit a few nights ago, at the Atheneian Theatre in Dublin, was repeatedly entreated to sit down, but would not; when a voice from the upper gallery called out, "Let him alone, honey; he's a tailor, and he's resting himself!"

A late London paper states that a small island of the Danube, called Engel, near Pichment, has exhibited the phenomenon of a floating island. In memory of the oldest persons it had remained stationary until May last, when the rapidity and pressure of the stream are supposed to have detached its bottom; its inclination is uniformly to the right bank of the river, but its motion is not perceptible. Since May it has made a progress of about eight miles; &c, what is not the least singular, his from the cigar and unabated curiosity of the Germans, made the fortunes of three persons who obtained a temporary proprietorship of it.

A singular, though curious and satisfactory hypothesis, respecting the formation of clouds, has lately been published by an anonymous writer. He conceives them to be not merely one continued mass or body of vapour, or mixed gases, but interspersed with bubbles or bladders, inflated with oxygen and hydrogen gases. It is known, that clouds consist almost entirely of those gases.—To illustrate his opinion, he therefore took a bladder full of oxygen and hydrogen gases combined, in the proportion of 86 parts of the former to 14 of the latter, and immersed the flop-cock in soap-suds, he then inflated the bubble that hung to it, by compressing the bladder; and on passing an electric spark through it, it detonated with a loud report, and the two mixed gases were converted into water, equal in weight to the decomposed gases.

From this experiment he adduces the argument, that though it frequently thunders without apparent rain, yet it is only when the thunder is at a distance;—and that invariably as a clap of thunder is heard, rain falls under the cloud, in proportion to the loudness of the report.

Dreadful Conflagration.

Letters from India state, that the forest of Imel-dar (in the kingdom of Ava) was, through the negligence of some wood-cutters, who had kindled a fire at the foot of several lofty trees, in a state of conflagration in the early part of June. The forest was 65 miles in length, and 53 miles in breadth: and such was the power of the flames, aided by the high wind, that maffs of burning wood weighing half a ton, were carried through the air to a distance of 20 miles. Fifty villages in the vicinity of the forest were destroyed. Many of the unfortunate and idolatrous natives, believing the calamity to be a direct visitation of some vengeful deity, and not choosing to survive the loss of their property, precipitated themselves into the flames. At the date of these letters the conflagration had continued with unabating fierceness for five weeks; and from the vast area in which the body of fire lay, together with the contiguity of other forests, the destruction of half the kingdom appeared.

A gentleman of Bristol has proposed a new method of preserving the lives of persons shipwrecked, principally by having the mattresses used in ships formed of Cork-shavings. He suggests, that if each mattress was filled with the above in proportion equal to the support of a single man, a mass of them thrown overboard, linked together by ties at each corner, would form an extensive raft, capable of sustaining a number of men, and convey them to the rocks or shore, with far more safety than common rafts, which are frequently disjointed by the blows they receive.

New Goods.

ROBERT H. McNAIR

(Nearly opposite the Court House.)
HAS JUST RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA
AND NOW OPENING IN HIS STORE AD-
JOINING E. CRAIG'S, AND OPPOSITE
THE COURT-HOUSE, A LARGE,
ELEGANT AND WELL CHO-
SEN ASSORTMENT OF

Merchandise,

Which he is determined to sell unusually cheap for Cash, among which are the following articles, viz

London superfine	Cashmere shawls
Broad cloths and	Chintz do.
Casimers	Madrass handkerf's
Stockingettes	Company flag bandan-
Coatings and Flannels	na's
7-4 Scarlet cloths	Black silk handkerf's
Green Bookings	White cambric do.
Police cloths	India do.
Constitution cords	Cravat do.
Cotton casimers	Barcelona do.
Yellow and blue Nan-	Silk & cotton hosiery
keens	Artificial flowers
White Marseilles	Silk cord
White do.	Ridicules
White Jean	Velvet ribbons
Printed do.	Rich spangled fans
Royal stripe	Cut glass beads
Black Florentine	Garnet do.
Royal rib vesting	Bonnets
Florence	Tortoise shell combs
Fancy prints	Elegantly ornamented
Furniture do.	Combs of every des-
9-8 Cambric chintz	cription
Corded dimity	Elegant lace sleeves
Cambric do.	Laces
Imperial shirting	Extra long silk gloves
Shirting cambric	Black & white kid do.
Irish lincins	York tan do.
Linen & cotton checks	Suspenders
Cotton Holland	Sewing cotton
White Plattias	Galoon binding
Fine linen cambric	Umbrellas
Coleman	An elegant assortment
An handsome assort-	of kid and Morocco
ment of fancy ging-	shoes
hams	Superb silvered shoes
Cambric muslins	Riding whips
Blue & straw cold do.	Elegant bridles
Mull-mull do.	Parasols
Seeded do.	Patent Piano Fortes
Black cambric do.	Flutes
Buff lino muslins	Glut and mahogany
Spoken do.	framed looking glas-
Spinnett	ses
Gauze lino	Whip thongs
Gauze spot lino	Magnum bonum ra-
Corded cambrics	zors
Seeded robe	Miniature frames
Lace do.	Elegant back gammon
Queen's Grey Mantua	boards
Lutestrings	Colored Morocco skins
White Mantua	Wax calf skins
Black silk velvet	Suwarrow spurs
Minnet	Superb coat buttons
English long cloth	Coquelico and cream
Bombazine	ground teabards
Black bumbazette	Cake baskets
Crapes, different colors	Fruit do.
Silk trimmings	Plated castors
Spotted lino handker-	Tea canisters
chiefs	Elegant brass andirons
6-4 Flushed shawls	China in sets
Queen's cambric shawls	Queen's ware in crate

Together with a general assortment of
Hardware, Queensware & Gro-

ceries

All of which he will sell, wholesale or retail,
LIST OF LETTERS
Remaining in the Post Office, Versailles
Ken. which if not taken out in three
months, will be sent to the General Post
Office as dead letters.

Thomas Alsop	Thomas Lyne
Comelius S. Anderson	Robert Lockridge
George I. Brown	Joseph Louton
Jeremiah Buckley	Isaac Morris
Jer. Susannah Burton	John A. Mauzy
Gilson Berryman	James Owens
Jacob Creath	Kean & O'Hare
Joseph Cross	Robert Perry
William Campbell	Thomas Poor
Spencer Cooper	Joseph Redman
Maj. W. Dallah	Mrs. Elizabeth Rice
William Davis	Robert Sanderson
Benj. Elkin	William Smith
Isaiah Elkin	Henry Spicer
Samuel Evans	William Taylor
John Elliott	James Thornton
Leonard J. Fleming	Edward Woods
Col. John Finnie	Zebulon Wallace
Benj. Helms	Caleb Wallace
Henry Hess	John Wallace
John Harris	Edmond Waller

Edward F. Vauter, P. M.
Versailles, April 1st, 1811.

JOHN MARSH, & Co.

MACHINE MAKERS, &c.

RETURN thanks to their friends and the public in general for the encouragement they have received, and hope to merit a continuance of favours. Having received several additional hands from the eastward, and made other arrangements in the factory—they are enabled to carry on their business more extensively, to finish their work in a superior style, and with greater dispatch.
Turning of every description, either on wood, iron, brass or ivory, round or oval, executed on the shortest notice, in the most complete manner.
A constant supply of *Fly Shuttles*, superior to any in the state, always on hand for sale at the factory adjoining the theatre.
Lexington, April 15th, 1811.

Taken up by Moses H. Watts

living in Jessamine county, on the Hickman road leading from Nicholasville, to Lexington, eight miles from Lexington, and four miles from Nicholasville, a sorrel horse about sixteen hands high, with a star and snip, trot and paces, shod before no brands perceivable—appraised to \$70, given under my hand this 19th of January, 1811.

ABNER YOUNG.

NOTICE

To Christopher Keiser.

WHEREAS the said Keiser has brought certain actions of debt against the subscribers in the court of the United States, holden in the city of Richmond for the district of Virginia, to which the subscriber has legal and suitable objections. In order to prove those objections agreeably to law, he hath deputed his friend James Duffield to take certain depositions in the town of Lexington, under the authority of commissions issued from the said court of the United States, giving to the said Keiser the usual notice in similar cases, of the time and place appointed for taking the said depositions—if he, the said Keiser can be found at reasonable enquiry and diligence—if otherwise, to give public notice in the Lexington Gazette.

DAVID ROSS, Jun'r.

Virginia, Buckingham county }
5th day of April, 1811. }

AS the agent of David Ross, jun. I do hereby notify the said Christopher Keiser that I shall proceed to take depositions in the afore-said cause and causes, to be read in evidence on the trial—at the house of John Postlethwait, in the town of Lexington, on Saturday the 11th day of May in the present year, between the hours of ten in the morning and six in the evening, and continue from day to day until the testimony is completed.

JAMES DUFFIELD.

Agent for D. Ross.
Lexington, 2nd April, 1811.

Mr. JOSEPH DILLARD,

Administrator of George Dillard, dec'd.
PLEASE take notice, That I shall take the deposition of Drury Tucker in the county of Adair, in the state of Kentucky, at the house of Drury Tucker in said county of Adair, on second Friday in May next, to be read in evidence in the Circuit court for Lincoln county, wherein I am complainant and you are defendant.

ZACHARIAH TUCKER.

April 23th 1811. 4w.*

TAKE NOTICE.

THAT I do hereby forewarn all and every person or persons, whatsoever from trading for or purchasing of Samuel Hardesty, living in Lexington, two tracts of land, lying on the waters of Glyn's creek, Washington county, one containing 95 acres, the other 114 acres now in my possession, conveyed by me to the said Sam'l. Hardesty by deeds bearing date the first day of October or November 1810, as said deeds were fraudulently obtained from me, and without any consideration moving thereto.

HUGH FITZPATRICK.

April 21 1811. 3w.

PRIVATE BOARDING.

THE Subscriber informs the young gentlemen of the University, that he wishes to take a few boarders for the ensuing session. The terms of which will be for boarding, washing, lodging, candles and fire wood, \$40 the session.

3t. Robert Macnirt.

20 Dollars Reward.

STRAYED

From the Farm of James Shelby, on Sunday last about 12 o'clock, a BRIGHT SORREL HORSE 15½ hands high, 6 or seven years old, one nostril and hind leg white—also a small white mark on his back, where a settler was cut out, from which he is apt to switch his tail when first mounted; he goes all gaits well and was remarkably fat—the above reward will be given for his apprehension and all reasonable charges paid if returned to the subscriber.

T. H. PINDELL.

April 23, 1811.

Taken up by Lewis Johnson, living on Licking river one chestnut sorrel mare, five years old, about twelve hands high, some fine white hairs in her forehead, has on a three shilling bell—appraised to \$5. before

RICHARD D. GEORGE.

January 26th 1811.

Taken up by Jeremiah Atchison, living on Licking river one bay stud colt, one year old last spring, a small star in his forehead, about twelve hands high—appraised to \$6 before

RICHARD D. GEORGE.

April 23, 1811.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on Christmas day last, a Negro Man named

K I T;

HE is about 5 feet 10 inches high, bow legged, and about 40 years of age—has a scar on the right eye, and heavy made. When he absconded he had iron on his ankles, and one appeared to be tolerably sore. He took with him a good fur hat, and the remainder of his clothes were indifferent. It is presumed he will make for the state of Ohio. The above reward will be given if taken and secured in any jail out of the state, or half the sum if taken in this state and delivered to me living in Fayette county, Kentucky.

LEWIS COLLINS.

January 16th 1811. 1t

LOST

On Saturday last in Lexington, Merril's Sermons on Baptism. Stitched in a pamphlet, with Lucius Chapin's name written on the outside, also a Biographical Chronology of Dr. Priestley.

Bound in boards. The person who may have found them will confer a favour by leaving them with Mr. Smith, at the office of the Kentucky Gazette.

JOHN P. CAMPBELL.

April 8th, 1811.

THE SINGULAR WELL BREED HORSE,

Old Quicksilver,

WHOSE performance on the turf while in possession of John Tayloe, esq. of Mount Airy, Richmond county, Virginia, was equal, if not superior, to any horse that ever ran in that state, where all the best horses ran. I have Mr. Tayloe's letters to prove he won the purse at Bowling Green; also, a Jockey Club's purse at Westmoreland court house; also the Tappanock purse, beating Mr. Washington's famous Virginia Nell; he has beaten Mr. Butler's Columbus, winner of the Bowling Green purse; he has also beaten Mr. Thornton's mare Virago, by Shark, and a number of others too tedious to mention. I have certificates to prove that Quicksilver's colts have been equal if not superior to any horse's colts in America; and that they sell for larger sums of money, in

general, than any other horse's colts in the United States. In the year 1805, a calculation was made by gentlemen of undoubted characters in Virginia, and without leaving out the best runners on this continent, there were nearly a dozen higher sales than any other horse's. This calculation can be supported, and if disputed, perhaps it may be satisfactory to mention some of the sales.

Capt. T. Jones of Campbell, Virginia, has sold & bought several from 500, up to 2000 dollars each.—Mr. A. Martin sold one for 1700 dollars—Messrs. Beaton & Pannel, one for 1500 dollars—and a number of others have sold as high as the above prices, they very often sell for 500 dollars and upwards when sucking. Mr. George Tyler of Virginia has refused 3000 dollars for Independence, by Quicksilver. Col. Taylor of Mount Airy, who is well known to be one of the best judges in any state, has frequently pronounced Quicksilver the best horse he ever saw or had any thing to do with, after he had parted with him; which is given up by the best judges in Virginia and several other states, that have seen him, and all the imported horses, and a number of studs bred in this country give up that Quicksilver is the best proportioned, and particularly the best carriage, and carries the most lofty tail of any horse that was never nicked; and a number of his colts possess the same carriage, points and form. He is now rising one or two and twenty years old, when young was thought the best dapple grey that ever was seen, with a large sorrel spot on his hind leg, the mark of his sire; he is nearly five feet two inches high, remarkably long and stout made, very muscular, with perhaps the best set of limbs, clear of blemish, than any horse possessed. Let it suffice to say, when well examined, his equal for gait, bone and action, has been seldom if ever seen in England or America. It may be necessary to observe to those who make such admirations at his neck, that it is from high keeping and being long and thin, which caused it to fall; and that he was foxed by Mr. Tayloe, because he naturally carried his tail high, to conform with fashion.

PEDIGREE.

QUICKSILVER was got by the old imported Medley by Gimcrack, the best runner in all England, out of the old Arminda mare, that stands in the general stud book, perhaps higher than any brood mare in England, bred by Mr. Shafio, got by Snap, out of Miss Cleveland, by Regulus, Midge, by Bay Bolton, Bartlett's Childers, Honeywood's Arabian, dam of the two True Blues—his dam by the noted Wildair by Col. Bailer's imported Fearnaught. As to a detail of his pedigree further, it is needless, as it is well known by the best judges in America that he is descended from the best family of horses in England, as the general stud book, in my possession, will prove.

QUICKSILVER will stand the ensuing season in Lexington, and will be under the direction and management of William T. Banton, and let to mares at the reduced price of fifteen dollars the season, ten dollars the single leap, and twenty-five dollars to insure a mare in foal; the fifteen dollars may be discharged by paying twelve when the mare is put to the horse. Pasturage for mares sent twenty miles or upwards, gratis, but will not be accountable for accidents of any kind: 50 cents to the groom for each mare. The season will expire on the 15th of July.

WILLIAM T. BANTON, FOR
WILLIAM C. GUNNELS.
STIRLING,

HAS recovered his health, and is now in six condition for the season, and will stand at the same stables where Quicksilver is kept, and will cover mares at fifteen dollars each the season, twelve the leap, and twenty-five to insure a mare with foal.

WM. T. BANTON, For
the heirs of JOHN HOOMES, dec.
April 1st, 1811.

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April 2, 1811.

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For the cure of agues, remittent and intermittent fevers.

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Celebrated for the cure of ringworms, tetters, &c.

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An effectual remedy for all diseases in the eyes.

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Which gives immediate relief.

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For the